Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1824. [NO. 356.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and one others can be made with a trifling expence of time and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three other valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract*. So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into the best fit for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail

JOHN D. DELACY.
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

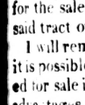
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to he subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823 } 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

No Imposition

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly be cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same natur, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25 f

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.——25*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mannon Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union.

JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*3tf.

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in the state and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value.

THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*2[illegible]

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House. Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donadson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1823

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS.

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

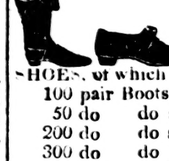
THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

H. G. Nelson & Co.



HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 do lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HDKFS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS.
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

J. F. & John Lippitt,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

20 tons Iron, assorted
150 kegs Cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes
10 hhds. Sugar
25 do Molasses
22 tierces do
35 bags Coffee
20 bbls New-England Rum
75 bbls. Northern Potatoes
200 casks Stone Lime, fresh
20 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
60 kegs White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown, dry and in oil
40 kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
200 kegs Bengal Indigo

Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Opodeldoc, and Logwood. 4t51

P. J. Tillinghast

HAS FOR SALE,

80 casks Nails and Brads
5 crates Crockery Ware, imported direct—were assorted for retailing, and in excellent order—
10 hhds. Molasses
1 barrel Red Clover Seed
20 bbls. Mackarel
30 do Northern white and yellow Potatoes
6 casks prime Cheese
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil
1 bbl. Lamp Oil
10 tons Swedes Iron
50 Share Moulds
Hoop and Sheet Iron
25 bags prime Green Coffee
5 bbls. do
50 ps. Cotton Bagging
100 straws half-pint Tumblers

Bagging twine, Plaid Cloaks, Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, Green Copperas, Loaf Sugar, Dupont's Powder, Indigo, Paints, Window Glass, Putty;—a great variety of Domestic Goods, half boxes Cotton Cards.

Jan. 22, 1824.—6t39

STONE WARE,

AT reduced prices, to be had at the subscriber's store, of a superior quality to any yet manufactured in this country, worthy the attention of country merchants.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

3 gallon Jugs or Crocks at				$6 00 per doz.
2	do	do	do	4 00
1	do	do	do	2 40
½	do	do	do	1 80
¼	do	do	do	1 00
1-8	do	do	do	75

JOHN J. DIOSSY,
8t55 *Agent for the Manufacturers.*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

NEW ENTERTAINMENT,

AT ELIZABETH TOWN.

THE subscriber has fitted up the Brick House, for the accommodation of travellers and others, whose business or pleasure requires them to be at this place.

As there are many rooms in it, private gentlemen or families can be served as they please. Horses always plentifully fed, and sometimes curried. Call and see.

LEWIS SHERIDAN.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14 1824—2wis-eoptf

A GENTLEMAN,

LATELY arrived from France, wishes to find a situation as a Teacher, either in a respectable private family, or in a public institution. He is able to teach grammatically, the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages; also, Geography.

Further information may be had, by applying by letter, [post paid] to Mrs. Beze Perry, Fayetteville, N. C.

February 3, 1824.—3t50p

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Richmond county, on the 24th inst. as runaways, three Negroes, Denson, Minor and Adam. The first says he belongs to James Hightower; the second to Abram Lake; and the other to Joseph Harkly; all of Putnam county, Georgia. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailer.*

6t53p.

DESULTORY.

PITTSBURG.

This place is a *port of entry*, and ship building has been carried on with some spirit—even here, at the source of the Ohio. A curious incident, connected with this subject, was mentioned by Mr. Clay on the floor of Congress.——"To illustrate the commercial habits of the American people, (he said) he would relate an anecdote of a vessel, built and cleared out at Pittsburg for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the proper officer, who would not credit them, and said to him, "Sir, your papers are forged—there is no such place as Pittsburg in the world!—Your vessel must be confiscated!" The trembling captain laid before the officer the map of the United States—directed him to the Gulf of Mexico—pointed out the mouth of the Mississippi—led him a thousand miles up to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburg. 'There, Sir, is the port where my vessel cleared out!' The astonished officer, before he had seen the map, would as readily have believed that this vessel had been navigated from the moon."

Wash. Rep.

Curious Fact.—A man named Thomas Wheaton, Rochester, N. J. while cutting wood in a forest, slipped down a precipice, to the bottom of which he must have fallen, had he not grasped and retained hold upon a grape vine. To this he clung with all the tenacity of despair, and being unable to regain footing, by degrees lost all sense and animation—and remaining thus suspended at the distance of 25 feet from the ground, for two or three hours—until he was taken down by some wagoners.

[From a Correspondent in France.]

"I am just from Italy, and have had a pleasant trip to Paris. The age of chivalry has been revived in France, since the "long agony is over," and the Bourbons are restored. The debaucheries of the reign of Louis 15th, seem to be repeating, while Madame C. the mistress of that old and worn out lump of mortality, is feasting the court and foreign ambassadors at her villa. What a pity that those great men who assisted at the Cossack celebration, had not all lived to see how "Europe reposes in the arms of her legitimate sovereigns." (You recollect the speech of Governeur Morris.) One of the counts in Italy, gave a great dinner lately, and illuminated his palace, on hearing the news of the fall of Cadiz. His highness belongs to the family of long ears, and talked gravely of communicating to the French government the important and revolting fact, that the officers of the *Constitution* frigate, in the Mediterranean, had portraits of Napoleon in their state rooms. It is strange and distressing to see how ignorant well educated persons are of our country and institutions. I actually heard one of them soberly relate, as a piece of news from America, that the "Creeks had made war upon the Cherokees, and that it was supposed the Tennessees would join them."

Some time ago there was a Priest in this neighborhood, collecting subscriptions for converting the savages on the Mississippi; he has, by some means or another, collected a large sum, which I have no doubt he will take good care of. *National Advocate.*

The most barren grounds, by manuring, may be made to produce good fruit; the fiercest beasts, by art, are made tame. So are moral virtues acquired by custom.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 12.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the fortunate and fast-sailing ship *Lalla Rookh*, Capt. Stewart, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 3d January, and Liverpool papers to the 6th of the same month; together with Irish and Scotch papers to the last of December—from which we have selected the articles which follow.

Recruiting, to fill up the different regiments of the army, is going on with much avidity in England, and detachments are marching in various directions from one part of the United Kingdom to the other. The Courier contradicts a report that new regiments were to be raised immediately—such an event, says that paper, will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament.

The same paper considers the situation of Europe, notwithstanding the apparent peace, to be far from satisfactory.

The Ministerial Journals appear to view the naval preparations at Cadiz, against S. America, with a jealous eye.

Letters have been received from the celebrated traveller BELZONI, dated Cape Coast, on the coast of Guinea, 20th Oct. His intention is to take a northern direction from the kingdom of Benin, straight up to Hausa, over a tract of land entirely unknown, which route will lead him to the Niger.

It furnishes a striking proof of the rapid intercourse between this country and Europe—the fact, that Mr. Webster's resolution, in favor of the Greeks, was received in England in fifteen days from New-York, and we in this country are apprized of this by a short arrival from Europe—before the question has been disposed of even in the House where it originated.

Iturbide was wrecked on the coast of Tuscany, on his voyage to England. He was not allowed to enter France.

Considerable coldness is said to prevail between Russia and Austria, in relation to the affairs of Turkey. A secret engagement has just been published, by which Russia, in 1817, sold to Spain five ships of the line of 74 guns, and three frigates, with their arms, equipments, and provisions for four months; they were to be immediately delivered at Cadiz.—The price thirteen millions six hundred thousand roubles, part of which amount is the claim of £400,000, which Spain has against Great Britain in consideration of relinquishing the slave trade.

Retribution.—Abolabat, Pacha of Salonica, the greatest persecutor of the Greeks, who caused five thousand Christian families to be massacred in cold blood, has been put to death by order of the Sultan, to get possession of his wealth. The persecutors of the Greeks, observes a French journal, perish one after another, revealing the hand of Divine justice.

Mr. Coleridge is to edit the Quarterly Review, with a salary of 1000 pounds per annum.

The annual mortality of London, half a century ago, was one to twenty—it is now one to forty.

The Austrian government has effected a Loan of £2,500,000 sterling, with Messrs. Baring and others, to be applied to the discharge of the British debt.

The King of Spain has exiled the Counts of Torrealta and Salamanca, officers of the Spanish Guards, for having, four years ago, signed a petition to him to restore the Constitution. He has also recalled his Minister at the British Court.

A man in Essex, lately sold his wife for 10 shillings, and paid the one penny duty on the sale of live stock!

Two periodical works in Switzerland, having relation to the passing events, have been suppressed.

The packet ship New-York, Capt. Maxwell, sailed from New-York on the evening of the 16th of December, and arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 1st January; performing her voyage in a little more than fifteen days, not from land to land, but from port to port. So speedy a passage, (says the Liverpool Mercury) has perhaps never before occurred.

Private letters from Paris say that a project is on foot to form *a great company of European Bankers*, who are to advance to Spain the funds which she at present wants, and as an equivalent for these advances, obtain over South America, all the privileges which Spain at present possesses.

On the 22d Dec. a Duel was fought on Finchley Common, between Capt. Featherstone, of the Royal Marines, and —— Raymond, Esq. of the Scotch Bar. The latter gentleman was shot through the body, at the second fire, and was not expected to survive. The affair originated in some trivial dispute.

A pie was exhibited and eaten at Mr. Turner's, Sheffield, on Christmas eve, of the following size: one yard and a half long, two feet wide, one foot deep, ten feet round, and the crust consisted of six stone of rye meal.

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LONDON, JAN. 3.

We have received this morning, New-York papers, to the 17th ult. The proceedings of Congress are brought down to the 12th inst. There had been no business before either the Senate or the House of Representatives of any general interest, except a motion made by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, in the sitting of the latter Assembly, on the 8th ult. The motion was, "that provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent or Commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointmen."

We dare say Mr. Webster was quite sincere in the wish he expressed, that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest; but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true that the "United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean," but there are other Powers, too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creating of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the old Monarchical Governments of Europe, with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole New World is too limited for its movements already. To Europe, it says, here you shall colonize no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own right of being heard and recognized upon a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr. Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it. The adoption would only excite the suspicion that interference of some kind or other was meant to follow. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to Greece, it may be supposed their inquiries will not lead, like the poet's "long passages," to nothing. Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence by the United States followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good taste, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece.

Our readers will perceive, among the extracts which we give from these papers, some confident assertions, founded upon a passage in the President's Message, of negotiations in progress between this country and the United States, having for their object to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance in support of South American Independence.—*Courier.*

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Speech of the President of the United States is, in all its bearings, a document of more than usual importance. The latter part, which arrived so late yesterday that we were forced to omit it in a small part of our impression, will be found in our last page to-day; and, waiving every other topic in the Speech, we direct our whole attention to that part the most important of all to every European Power.

The question of the Independence and recognition of the South American States, may now be considered as at rest. Great Britain has, as we have repeatedly shewn, acknowledged their Independence *de facto*; and the United States, their nearest neighbors, have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice, to the Continental Powers, that they shall treat "any interposition with the view of oppressing or controlling them in any manner, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards themselves—and as dangerous to their peace and safety,"—in other words, they shall view it as *affording them a just ground for war.*

After so clear and explicit a warning, there is not one of the Continental Powers, we suppose, that will risk a war with the United States—a war in which not only they could not expect to have either the aid or good wishes of Great Britain—but a war in which the good wishes of Great Britain, (if she did not choose to give more efficient succor) would be all on the side of the U. States.—Thus, then, we repeat, that the question may be considered to be set at rest; we shall hear no more of a Congress to settle the fate of the South American States. Protected by the two nations that possess the institutions, and speak the language, of freedom—by Great Britain on one side, and by the United States on the other, their independence is placed beyond the reach of danger; and the Continental powers, unable to harm them, will do well to establish that friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which they could never have done had they remained under the yoke of Old Spain.

There is one more point in the President's Speech, which we shall touch upon shortly. It relates to part of the north-west coast of America, which was first explored, we believe, by Captain Cook. Russia had set up some territorial claims which neither Great Britain nor the United States could submit to. They are now the subject of amicable negociation between the three powers. But America has thought proper to lay down *in limine* the principle "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." What effect this notice to the Emperor of Russia, that he must abandon his favorite project of making a settlement upon the American coast will produce, we are yet to learn. But we trust that a similar notice with respect to any project of making settlements elsewhere will not be necessary.—*Courier.*

The President's Message to the Congress of the United States, on the 2d instant, has reached this country. It is impossible to avoid remarking the essential difference between this periodical communication from the Executive Government of the first Republic in the world to its Legislature, and those documents which are termed King's Speeches, addressed in like manner, but in substance far unlike, to Lords and Commons, to Peers and Deputies, in kingdoms nearer home. The latter class of discourses, having for their apparent object to elude inquiry and to disarm animadversion, may be looked upon as a complimentary form between the parties who are thrown together by overruling necessity, and who meet under feelings of reciprocal suspicion and distrust. As sources of intelligence—as indications of policy—as keys to national history, they have of late dwindled to nothing, realizing with curious accuracy Talleyrand's definition of the use of language—"an instrument for concealing men's thoughts." The genius of a popular Government rejects mysterious devices, which we are sorry to see practised amongst any people alive to the natural and almost indissoluble intimacy between frankness of speech and rectitude of action. The President's Message of the United States is a paper breathing business in every line. It is at once a picture of the period elapsed since the labors of Congress were last interrupted, a prospectus for the forthcoming year, the detailed report of a commissioner, and the formal account of a trustee. On scarcely any occasion do we recollect a message from this high officer of the United States, delivered during a time of peace, which might not be consulted as a safe and pregnant authority for the events and politics of the crisis at which it was made public, whether with regard to the concerns of the Union, or to those of surrounding nations. In the present instance, we have read this State Paper with an interest more profound than any of its precursors had excited. The foreign relations of the United States are at this moment so deeply involved with those of Europe, of South America, and of England, that we turned impatiently to that division of the Message, and it well repaid us.

—[*Times.*

COMMERCIAL.

The commercial intelligence, by the above arrival at Charleston, does not hold out very flattering prospects to our cotton planters. We make the following extract from a *Commercial Letter* from Liverpool, of Dec. 31, and published in the Charleston Courier:

"The above statements show the annual import and the estimated consumption of Cotton in this country for the last three years, ending to-day. An import of 668,000 packages, exceeding that of last year (531,700) by 136,300 packages, together with an aggregate stock of 331,000, and the stock of American cotton (184,000) now in the ports of this Kingdom; but the most remarkable feature in this supply is, that we have received 120,000 packages more from the United States, than was ever before received from that country, which was certainly not expected, and is in direct contradiction to the estimates contained in some of the most influential and distinguished Circulars issued from this place. Upon those estimates, speculations have been predicated here, which have caused an unnatural and ruinous advance in America, and which must prove highly prejudicial to all early shippers, as well as to many speculators in this place. It now appears, by the extent of the supply, that prices have been maintained above their natural level by artificial expedients and speculations, ever since the middle of June last, and although they may be supported by the same means, yet every reasonable calculation, according to the data before us, would lead to an opposite conclusion. We are aware that discouraging advices are not well received in the United States, but when prospects appear so gloomy as they do to us at present, we feel on all occasions constrained to furnish them. There is no reason to expect less Cotton next year than we have received this from any other country than the United States: on the contrary, there is every reason, resulting from the encouraging operations of this year, to expect more from India, Egypt, Brazil and Demerara. From Egypt (a new source) we have this year, for the first time, in any quantity, received about 2000 packages; the staple of this cotton is nearly as long as that of Sea Island, and is quite as silky, though not so strong; about 700 bales of it have been sold in this place at 11d to 14½d. From the United States we will look for less; we will say that your crop will fall short of the one just received 40,000 bales, and that you will retain 40,000 more in the country than you have done this year, which would make 80,000, and leave 358,000 packages to be received from The United States, in 1824, say 368,000

To which add our present stock of American Cotton 184,000

552,000

And from which deduct the consumption of 1824, which we will put down at 10 per cent. more than has been consumed this year, 394,000

Thus showing a stock, at the end of 1824, of 158,000

packages of American cotton, after making the largest allowances for deficiency, &c. on your side of the water. It is true that new mills continue to be erected, and we still believe in a gradual and extensive increase of consumption, but the supply of the raw material has come forward faster than was expected, and will now, in all probability, for some years to come more than keep pace with the consumption; and if under such circumstances, a permanent advance does take place, we can only say that these data afford no reasonable ground to expect it. The article has been in extensive demand this month; about 60,000 bales have been sold, and it has advanced ⅛d to ¼d per lb. Our present currency is as below quoted, and will produce with exchange at par and freight 1d per lb. as follows:—7⅛d will produce 9 93 cents; 8, 10 73; 8⅛, 11 52; 9, 12 31; 9⅛, 13 10; 10, 13 89; 10⅛, 14 68; 11, 15 46. These calculations apply to every description of cotton, and the following are our present prices:—Upland 7⅞d to 9⅛d; Orleans 8, 11; Alabama, Tennessee, &c. 7, 9; Sea Island 11½, 16; Surat 6, 7⅛; Bengal 6, 7; Pernambuco 11, 12; Bahia 10½, 11½; Maranham 10½, 11½; Demerara 10, 12.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.—[illegible] CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.—The bill authorizing the building of an additional number of Sloops of War for the service, was resumed for consideration—Mr. RUGGLES in the chair. The amendments offered and adopted in committee of the whole when the bill was last under discussion, providing for the building of the vessels, "so soon as suitable materials could be obtained," and to substitute for the sum of $850,000, first proposed by the committee, the sum of $425,000, to be appropriated annually for two years, were stated to the Senate; and Mr. *Barbour* rose in support of the bill, and spoke for about an hour. He was followed by Mr. *Hayne*, Mr. *Smith*, and Mr. *Lloyd* of Mass. in favor, and by Mr. *Macon* against the bill, and, after some debate upon the proper sum to appropriate, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.—Mr. *Van Buren* presented the memorial of several thousand aliens of the state of New-York, praying some alteration in the alien laws—referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill authorizing the building of an additional number of Sloops of War for the naval service was read a third time and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill "better to secure the accountability of public officers and others," Mr. RUGGLES in the chair.—Mr. Holmes of Maine, explained the objects of the several sections of the bill—the first provides, that no person shall receive any salary or compensation from the government, while he is indebted to the government—2d, that every collector or receiver of public money, who has a right to retain his fees and emoluments, who is indebted to the United States, shall be required to pay over all such fees and emoluments, until this debt is discharged—3d, that no person shall be appointed a collector, or receiver, or to any office which entitles him to receive public money, who shall, at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the United States—4th, that the President shall communicate, each session to Congress, the names of the persons whose pay and emoluments shall have been retained pursuant to the provisions of the act.

Mr. *Mills* objected to the 3d section of the bill, as it applied in all cases, and moved to amend the bill, by striking it out.—A discussion arose on this motion between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Mills, Mr. Johnson of Lou. Mr. Smith, Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Lanman, Mr. Parrott, and Mr. King of N. York, when the motion was put and lost.—After some debate upon other parts of the bill, it was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.—Mr. *Forward*, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and committed.

Mr. *Abbott* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, viz:

That no part of the Constitution of the U. States ought to be so construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state.

This being a joint resolution, was read a first and second time, and committed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of Roads and Canals, Mr. *Foot* in the chair.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. P. P. Barbour, to strike out the enacting words.

Mr. *A. Smyth* then resumed his observations and arguments in opposition to the bill. He reviewed and replied to the reasoning of those in favor of the measure, when they assumed that the power to enact a system of internal improvement was given in the clause giving the power to regulate commerce: and afterwards went over the whole ground assumed by the advocates of the measure.

Mr. *Gazley* rose in favor of the bill. He went through the various clauses of the constitution, to show that Congress possessed all the powers necessary to go into a system of internal improvement. He concluded with a description of the present situation of the west, in order to show the necessity of the adoption of the system proposed.

Mr. *Neale* rose amidst cries of *question* and spoke briefly in favor of the bill.

On motion of Mr. *Livingston*, the Committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Annual Report of the Sinking Fund was received and referred.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

FEBRUARY 10.—On the motion that the bill to provide the necessary plans, estimates, and surveys, on the subject of roads and canals be ordered to a 3d reading.

Mr. *Floyd* moved to strike out the enacting clause, on which question the ayes and noes were ordered.

Mr. *Randolph* suggested to his colleague to move, in preference, to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. *Floyd* concurred in this amendment, and the ayes and noes were ordered.

Mr. *Sanford* moved for a call of the House, but was not sustained.

Mr. *Saunders* moved to recommit the bill, with instructions.

The ayes and noes were ordered on the question.

Mr. *Mercer* wished his friend from North Carolina not to press this amendment; and made some observations in favor of the bill and the system which it was intended to introduce.

Mr. *Forsyth* objected to the appropriation contained in the bill, as a wasteful expenditure of the public resources; as well as to the reference of the mode of applying them to the discretion of the Executive.

Mr. *Esch* called for the previous question, but was not sustained.

After a few words, in opposition to the amendment, from Mr. Cook, the question was taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared—Ayes 85—Noes 116.

The question was then taken on the indefinite postponement, by ayes and noes, after some observations from Mr. Foot, of Con. in its favor, when there appeared—Ayes [illegible] Noes 113.

Mr. *Foot* offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. *Reynolds* moved to strike out 30[illegible] dollars, and insert 20,000, which was also rejected.

The question on the engrossment of the bill was then taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared 115 Yeas, 86 Nays.

The bill was then ordered to be read a [illegible] time to-morrow.

Mr. *Tod* moved that the House resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of taking up the tariff bill.

Mr. *Randolph*—Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof—I hope the house will do no such thing.

Mr. *Hamilton* hoped the motion would be postponed, and was proceeding with some observations, when he was called to order.

The House then divided on the question. Ayes 93—Noes 82.

The House then went into a committee on the bill—Mr. CONDICT in the chair.

Mr. *Tod* moved to take up the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports. Agreed to.

After the first two sections of the bill had been read,

Mr. *Webster* moved that the Committee now rise, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Webster* moved to postpone the several orders of the day, to take up the bill to grant letters patent to Samuel Brown, which was agreed to, and the House went into a committee on the bill, Mr. Lathrop in the chair.

The invention for which these letters are asked, is a mode of propelling vessels without the aid of steam; and the applicant being an alien, this application was made to Congress.

The Committee rose, after a few remarks from Mr. Webster, and reported the bill without amendment.

On motion that the House concur, Mr. Little made some objections to the bill.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Dec. 1823.

"Our countryman Perkins, tells me that he has invented a steam engine to go in the long boat of an Indiaman, and to take up but little room, that will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer;—also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam, and, that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the minimum."

Manufactures.—Patterson, N. J. is famous for its manufacture of hemp, flax and tow cloth, &c.—three hundred thousand dollars have been invested in the buildings and machinery for making those articles, and they are fabricated in unrivalled perfection. They are able to furnish 12,000 bolts per annum, which will *directly* employ 300 persons and furnish a market for 500 tons of flax. The price of the goods is very moderate, and the cost of the foreign articles has been reduced by the success of the domestic manufacture. *Niles' Register.*

A writer in one of the Boston gazettes lately complained of the harshness with which some of the European powers are mentioned in the American journals. Ah! be gentle and courteous towards the murderers and persecutors of the Italian and Spanish patriots—mince your phrases and repress your natural emotions towards the Turk—tread lightly on the ashes of Robespierre and Marat, who were once sovereigns with another diadem—should Nero and Caligula return to the earth, beware of betraying any horror at their re-appearance, but assure the Princes of Tartarus of your highest consideration and respect. This is at least the spirit of what is sometimes taught even in our Republic, where, secure in our national strength and political principles, we ought, on the contrary, to give full vent on every occasion to just feelings of scorn and hatred for the maxims and misdeeds of tyrants.—*National Gazette.*

We are gratified to learn, that scarcely an old Republican member of either House will attend the radical Caucus, if indeed the faction can muster up spirit enough to hold one. The oldest members are John Taylor of Caroline, Thomas Newton of Virginia, John Randolph of Virginia, Mr. Gaillard of South Carolina, Mr. Macon of North Carolina, Col. Johnson of Kentucky. None of these will attend the radical caucus.—*Wash. Repub.*

VOICE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ward elections held on Wednesday last in Philadelphia, resulted in the success of the JACKSON TICKET in ten out of fourteen wards. This appears to have given much satisfaction to the inhabitants of our sister city, particularly the "*thinking* part of the community."—*Morn. Chronicle.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 19, 1824

The Steam-Boat *Henrietta*, which arrived a Thursday last, performed the trip from Wilmington to this place, in the unusually short period of 21 sailing hours. She was freighted with a full cargo, besides having attached to her a Tow-Boat, laden with 1800 bushels of Salt and 80 kegs of Nails.

Despatch.—Letters for Charleston, containing orders for goods, were put into the Post-Office in this place on the 3d instant, and the Goods received by the *Henrietta* on the 12th.

TOWN MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, convened according to previous legal notice, at the Town-House, on Thursday evening last,—on motion of John A. Cameron, Esquire, Doctor Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair, and Charles E. Haigh, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered to the meeting by Paris J. Tillinghast, Esq. and on motion of Mr. Cameron, were adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed Tariff of duties is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, is inexpedient, unjust, and unequal in its operations: that it is calculated and intended to foster one branch of industry at the expense of all others; that it would be ruinous to our agriculture and commerce; that it will diminish the revenues of government, and lead ultimately to the imposition of direct taxation for the support thereof; and that a wise and sound policy forbids the adoption of it.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress expressing the opinions and views of this meeting; a copy of which they are requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

Resolved, That said committee be also a Committee of Correspondence, who shall send a copy of these resolutions to each of the towns in this State, and solicit their co-operation in the measures adopted in this meeting.

Paris J Tillinghast, Charles P. Mallett, James Townes, John Huske, and Duncan M'Rae, Esqs. were appointed the committee.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting by Mr. Cameron, and on motion of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the aspect of political affairs in Europe is such as to warrant a wise and paternal government like ours, in taking such precautionary measures as will ensure respect from abroad and tranquillity at home.

Resolved, That the citizens of Fayetteville have the utmost confidence in the wisdom and vigilance of our government, and view with unmingled satisfaction the attitude assumed by the Executive in our relations with foreign powers.

Resolved, That as preparations for war are best made in time of peace, this meeting highly approve of the acts of Congress for the gradual arming of the militia, to whom, if war comes, the nation must look for defence.

And whereas the militia of this State are very imperfectly provided with arms and other munitions of war; as the Treasury of the United States is now not only adequate to meet all the demands upon it, but in consequence of a wise and prudent administration of public concerns, is rich and overflowing; as in this state there is neither an Armory nor Arsenal belonging to the General Government; as the State of North-Carolina, from her size, population and the contribution she annually makes to the general fund, is entitled to a much larger share of the public disbursements than has yet fallen to her lot; and as the town of Fayetteville, from its local situation, its relation to the rest of the state, and its peculiar fitness for such works, is admirably adapted to the erection of public buildings:

Resolved, therefore, that a memorial be presented to Congress, respectfully requesting that an Armory and Arsenal, or either of them, be erected in this town.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare said memorial, to transmit a copy thereof to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives from this state, and to request their support of the measure.

John A. Cameron, Louis D. Henry, and John D. Eccles, Esqs. were appointed the committee under the last resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

The bill, for restoring the choice of Electors to the *People*, has passed the New-York House of Assembly, by a vote of 110 to *five!* This result has thrown Mr. Crawford's partizans into despair; and they have admitted, in the consternation of the moment, that if the bill is not stopped in the Senate, or by the veto of the Governor, the *state is lost!*—or, in other words, Mr. Crawford's hopes are blasted! And why? Because the *people* of New-York never dreamt of giving him their support; and yet the "exclusive republicans" have put in operation every engine of intrigue, to retain the choice of electors in the hands of the legislature, in avowed opposition to the known and declared will of the people, and for the purpose of forcing upon them a man, whom, of all the candidates, they least desire! When the friends of a particular candidate are everywhere afraid to leave the decision of his claims to the unbiassed suffrages of the people, can we require any better evidence, that that candidate is *not* the choice of the people? That Mr. Crawford's friends have shown this reluctance, in various ways, cannot be denied. New-York and Georgia are memorable instances, which will not soon be forgotten.

The caucus notice, which we mentioned in our last, presents some singular features. It was signed by eleven members of Congress, *six* of whom are Senators, whom the constitution has precluded from taking any part in the election of a President, should there be no choice by the people. Thus a majority of the caucus committee is composed of *Senators*, who are not representatives of the *people*, but of the *states*, and who are constitutionally excluded from any participation in the choice of President, in the last resort. But there is another circumstance in this attempt at dictation, still more singular, and which pourtrays, in legible characters, the character and the objects of this self-styled republican meeting—it is this: that with the exception of *three*, all the other members who signed the caucus notice, are acting in direct opposition to the will of their constituents, either by going into caucus at all, or by going into caucus for the purpose of nominating Mr. Crawford. That we do not make this assertion at random, will be seen from what follows. The succeeding list comprises the names of the committee and the states which they represent:

Gen. Chandler, Sen. from Maine.
Mr. N. Barker, Rep. from Connecticut.
Mr. E. Litchfield, Rep. from New-York.
Mr. Dickenson, Sen. from New-Jersey.
Mr. Lowrie, Sen. from Pennsylvania.
Gen. Lloyd, Sen. from Maryland.
Mr. Bassett, Rep. from Virginia.
Mr. H. G. Burton, Rep. from North-Carolina.
Mr. Forsyth, Rep. from Georgia.
Mr. J. B. Thomas, Sen. from Illinois.
Mr. Ruggles, Sen. from Ohio.

These are all friends of Mr. *Crawford*, and their object in calling a caucus, is to procure that gentleman's nomination: that in doing this, (with the exception of two or three) they totally disregard the wishes of their constituents, does not admit of a rational doubt.

In Maine, Mr. Adams is the favorite of the people; and of this Gen. Chandler could have no doubt, as the legislature of that state, a year ago, declared against Mr. Crawford, and at their late session recommended Mr. Adams. Connecticut, from the most authentic information, is in favor of Mr. Adams; and as a second choice would prefer Calhoun to Crawford. The recent passage of the Electoral Bill in the New-York legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, is conclusive evidence of Mr. Crawford's unpopularity in New-York. This state would probably prefer three of the other candidates before him. New-Jersey, from all accounts, is in favor of Calhoun, and Adams as a second choice: in any event, Mr. Crawford cannot obtain the vote of that state. Pennsylvania, from all appearances, will support Jackson, and as a second choice, Calhoun or Adams. Mr. Crawford's famous tirade against foreigners, will never be forgotten or forgiven by the Pennsylvanians. The Senator from Maryland goes into caucus against the express instructions of the legislature of that state, which will in no event support his nomination. Virginia we put down for Mr. Crawford; tho' the Richmond Phœnix states "it is by no means certain that Mr. *Clay* will not receive the votes of that state." North-Carolina, in order that we may go upon safe ground, we put down as doubtful; though our opinion is, that a large majority of the *people* of this state are opposed to Mr. Crawford, and prefer at least two other candidates before him. Georgia we give to Mr. Crawford; but even there his friends dare not trust his success to the people. The Senator from Illinois is the same man whom Mr. Crawford appointed to examine the land offices in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, &c. with a salary of 1500 or 2000 dollars a year, contrary to an express article of the constitution and a law of Congress. The state which Mr. Thomas represents, even the friends of Mr. Crawford do not claim for him. As to Ohio, Mr. Crawford may as well hope to succeed in Pennsylvania, as in that state, which would at least give a preference to three of the other candidates.

If a caucus, got up in this manner, composed not only of a *minority* of Congress, but of the republican members, can meet with any thing but the marked disapprobation of the American people, we greatly mistake their character. A *minority* arrogates to itself the right to dictate, or, if you please, recommend to the *majority*; and if this usurped power is called in question, denounces all who do it, as anti-republicans and apostates: will this be tolerated by the people? That the majority shall govern, is the fundamental principle of our government, the very basis of our free institutions: permit this to be subverted, and all is lost. We may possess the name of liberty, but we shall have lost the substance. We ask the people to pause, then, before they give their sanction to any nomination which may be made by this petty caucus at Washington. It has all the odious features of previous caucuses, without any of their recommendations: they were composed of a *majority*, and in their proceedings recognized the great principle of liberty; this is made up of a *minority*, acting in open defiance and contempt of this principle. If other caucuses, then, with all their objections, had *something* to recommend them,—this has *nothing*.

The London Courier says—"The Russians at Paris have expressed equal surprise and anger at the Message of the President of the United States. They were not prepared for it—nay, they had not disguised their expectations, that Russia had a considerable influence over the cabinet at Washington. But the message has deprived them of this belief—and they now see if South-America should be the cause of any ill-will or rupture, England and America would be found on the same side."

We wonder how the Russians could imagine that Alexander had any influence over our cabinet: to entertain such an opinion shows at least great ignorance of this country. The American government, the Russians at Paris might have known, entertains as little fear of the power of their master, as respect for his character as a sovereign, or his principles as a man. It despises the one, and detests the other.

The editor of the Boston Galaxy, who is now in Washington, in a letter to the temporary conductor of his journal, after noticing the part taken in a debate by Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, says—"The gossips of the capital say he is a Crawford-ite, though a *Federalist*, and in case of Mr. Crawford's accession to the presidency, will *certainly* be secretary of state. Others, *equally well-informed*, say that Mr. C. has promised *the same office* to forty other friends."

STRAWS SHEW HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

Neither Mr. Holmes, of Maine, nor Mr. Van Buren, of New York, has signed the call for a caucus. This would not answer Mr. Crawford's purpose. It is not long since Mr. Holmes deserted the federal ranks; nor is it very long since Mr. Van Buren declared, in the legislature of N. York, that he hoped the nomination of De Witt Clinton for President, in opposition to James Madison, would be made by acclamation. Yet these men wish the people to believe that they and their candidate are exclusive republicans.—*Wash. Republican.*

The Eighth of January was celebrated with the greatest pomp in New-Orleans. A legislative, military, and civil procession, religious Te Deum, public entertainments, &c. &c. demonstrated the general and patriotic feeling justly excited by the most interesting events ever witnessed in that rising emporium of the South and West. It is almost superfluous to mention, that Gen. Jackson received the highest testimonials of gratitude and respect on the occasion.

Carolina Gazette.

Brazil.—Accounts received at Salem, from St. Salvador, of the 10th Dec. state, that the intelligence of the outrageous proceedings of the Emperor in dissolving the Cortes by force, had excited great agitation there. The Brazilian troops were all under arms, and the European Portuguese were obliged to seek safety on board foreign vessels, or in American houses. The City Council was setting. Some were for declaring war against the Emperor; others for a Republic; and some for an absolute government, and it was thought that whatever side Cochrane takes will be successful. Foreign property was considered perfectly safe, and especially American.

HORRID MURDER!—On the evening of Friday, the 23d ult. as Mr. *Elisha Cross* of Gates county, was returning home from a vendue, and about entering the bars leading to his residence, he was shot by some person or persons unknown, but supposed to be a runaway Negro (an out-law,) whom Mr. C. had some little time previous shot at. Mr. Cross's wife hearing the report of the gun, ran out, when to her astonishment and dismay, she beheld her husband shot in several places, his throat cut nearly from ear to ear, and his mouth cut on both sides as far as the jaw bones would suffer the knife to penetrate. One of his thumbs was also nearly cut off, and divers stabs and cuts on many other parts of the body.—We have too much confidence in the active exertions of the citizens of Gates to believe, that this blood thirsty assassin, whoever he may be, will be suffered to roam at large much longer.—*Edenton Gazette.*

Highway Robbery.—On Wednesday evening of last week, a pedlar named George Hastings, was knocked down on the road by two men, about a mile from Schenectady, and robbed of his pocket book and $500. After knocking him down and getting possession of the money, the villains cut the straps from his pack and bound his arms and feet. He was senseless from the time he was knocked down till he found they were tying him; he then called out for help, when they took a piece of cloth from his pack, bound it round his face, and left him. He remained in that situation about ten minutes, when he was discovered by one of the neighbors and set at liberty. The robbers have not been discovered. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for their apprehension.—*Evening Post.*

MARRIED,

In Moore county, at the residence of Archibald M'Bryde, Esq. on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. McMillan, Doct. Archibald L. M'Queen, to Miss Eliza M'Bryde.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, FEB. 14.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Portrait, Freeman, 42 days from Jamaica, to T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Brig Azores, Nichols, 19 days from Barbadoes, to T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Brig Amstel, Corey, from Newport, to William H. Lippitt.

Brig Eastern Star, Howdlett, from Trinidad, to E. Dickinson.

British brig Jessie, Donaldson, from Barbadoes, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Liberty, Emery, from Porto Rico, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Fair Play, Godfrey, from Jamaica, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Archer, (of Philadelphia,) Given, 13 days from Port-au-Prince, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Retrieve, Theobald, from Barbadoes, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Fair American, Sprayer, from St. Vincents, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

British schr. Compact, Scott, from St. Vincents, to E. Dickinson.

British sloop Eliza Musson, Allgate, from Bermuda, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

CLEARED,

Ship Alexander, Packard, for Liverpool.

French brig Grand Thomas, Nervier, for Gaudaloupe, T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Brig Agenora, Thornber, for Barbadoes, by L. Gomez.

Schr. Mystic, Gove, for Barbadoes, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Boston, Freeman, for Berbice.

Schr. Sophronia, Rider, for Boston, by E. Dickinson.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, for Charleston, by P. W. Fanning.

Since the Recorder of Feb 14.

ARRIVED,

Brig Rodney, Winchell, from Aux-Cayes, to J. A Berry & Co.

Schr. Mary, Hodgkinson, from Bermuda, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Adeline, Snow, from Hayti, to R. W Brown.

Brig Lion, from Demarara, H. Barney, Master.

CLEARED,

British sloop Eliza Musson, Allgate, for Bermuda, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Gen. Jackson, Greenman, for Port-au-Prince, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Dove, Jenkins, for Barbadoes, by J. A. Berry & Co

ATTENTION!

Fayetteville Independent Company.

YOU will assemble on your usual parade ground, on Monday next, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. in full Winter Uniform, and furnished with 7 rounds of blank cartridge.

By order of the Major com'dt.

JNO. CARNEY, *O. S*

February 19, 1824.—1w.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE,

HIGHEST PRIZE

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Tickets,	$15 00	Quarters,	$3 75
Halves,	7 50	Eighths,	1 87

☞ Orders for Tickets or Shares will be received at the *Post-Office*, and immediately forwarded to

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.

3t52

THE NEW RETREAT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased of Col. Charles Smith, the stock and materials of the above establishment; and he now offers for sale all kinds of Spirits, Wines, and Cordials; all kinds of Confectionary, &c. &c. Oysters, and other Relishes can be prepared for Clubs, or individuals, at any hour; and he pledges himself to use every exertion to please. He trusts, after this assurance, to meet with liberal encouragement from a generous public.

*50 B S. BURNS.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE subscriber intending to leave the state, gives notice to all persons who have any just demands against him, to come forward and receive payment. He offers all his property in Lower Fayetteville for sale, viz: the establishment where he lives, with five lots well improved. His dwelling-house is large and convenient, with all necessary out-houses. Likewise, a Store and Ware-House, at the corner on Bridge street. The frames of the buildings are made out of the best Cypress timber, and all new. His Tobacco Ware-House is also for sale; price, one thousand dollars. This Ware-House has made twenty-five per cent. every year since it has been erected, and some years it made fifty per cent.

JESSE POTTS.

February 16, 1824.—3t52

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the county of Halifax, N. C. my negro boy by the name of *JOHN*, belonging to the estate of William Shepard. He is a dark mulatto fellow, about six feet in height, spare form, and has a blemish over one of his eyes, apparently the effect of small pox: he is a bricklayer by trade. It is supposed that he is in Wilmington or Fayetteville, or in the vicinity of some of the large towns in this state. The above reward will be given for the detection and deliverance of said negro to me, and reasonable charges paid.

JOHN S. SHEPARD.

Feb. 7, 1824.—3t52

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C*
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.	3	6
Beef, Northern		bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,		gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd		do	50	55
Peach,		do.	55	60
Bacon,		lb.	7	8
Beeswax,		do.	31	32
Butter,		do	12	13
Bagging (abundant)		yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.		do	21	23
Candles, Mould,		do	12	12½
Spermaceti,		do		34
Cotton,		do	11	12½
Corn,		bushel	42	45
Copperas		lb.	3½	4
Flax		do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel	8	80
Flour, Fine,		barrel.	4 75	
Superfine,		do	5 00	5¼
Fish, Herrings		do	5 00	6 00
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers		lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,		gallon,	90	1 25
Country,		do	43	45
Ginger		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron,		100 lb.	4 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant		do	3 00	
Lime,		cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard		lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting		do	28	30
Sole		do		28
Bridle		side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar		lb.	8½	9
Logwood		100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,		gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs		lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	8	
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,		ush	30	35
Oil, Curriers		barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed		gallon.	85	1 00
Pork		barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,		do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,		lb.	24	25
Pimento,		do	25	26
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.		do	70	80
New-England,		do	40	45
Rice,		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins		box,	3 00	4 00
Rags		lb.	2	6
Shot,		Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,		do	9	9 50
Loaf,		lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	75	80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.		do	75	80
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	30
Glauber		do	7½	8
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	1
Salt-Petre		do	12½	2
Tallow,		do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,		do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	3 00	3 75
Manufactured,		do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x		box	6 00	17 50
Verdigris		lb.	65	
Wheat,		bush.	85	90
Whiskey,		gallon,	33	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of William M. Singletary & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
WILLIAM M. SINGLETARY.

Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. *Feb.* 1, 1824. 3t52

To House Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for the wood work of a three story Brick House, to be built during the ensuing summer. Persons willing to undertake, are desired to make immediate application.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1824.—3t51.

FOR SALE,

3 packages of *DRY GOODS*, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit.

JNO. HUSKE.

February 11, 1824.—3t51

Potatoes, Vinegar, &c.

100 bushels Irish Potatoes,
18 bbls. first quality Cider Vinegar,

ALSO,

1 set Carriage Harness
2 do Wagon do
3 boxes No. 1 Chocolate.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Shoes, for sale, by C. FOWLER.

Feb. 9, 1824.—*49

A first rate Stand & Store-House TO RENT,

SITUATED on the Stage Line from Raleigh to Salem, and half way between Hillsborough and Greensboro'. A person who is well acquainted in the neighborhood, and lives at the place, may be engaged, on accommodating terms, to tend the store.

W. MONTGOMERY.

Albright's Post-Office Orange Co. *Feb.* 10, 1824.—3t51

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, between twenty and twenty-two years of age. She is an excellent Cook and Washer. Terms, Cash, or good paper at six months. Apply to the Editor.

February 12, 1824.—3t51.

The Subscriber,

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT AND SHOE,

In Market Square,

Has just opened some additions to his former stock,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Men's Calf Munroe Shoes,
Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots,
do Seal Skin Boots,
do do do Munroe Ties,
do do do Grecian do
do blk. and col'd. figur'd Silk Slippers,
do blk. Morocco Munroe Ties, &c. &c.

4t38 WM. L. HAWLEY.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

CHARITY—BY MR. WILLIAMS.

The plume that decks the warrior's brow
May wrap a world in tears,
And fame with sunny radiance now,
Grow dim in after years;
But thou, bright spirit, Charity!
Shall bloom forever young—
And pale oppression cling to thee,
Thou loveliest child of song.

The tear that hangs in famine's eye,
Thy power shall wipe away;
The pang that springs from sorrow's cry,
Thy healing wing shall stay;
And thou, sweet spirit, caught from Heaven!
Shall drop from every tongue—
As zephyrs by the musk wind driven,
In blessings on the young.

And when the dark destroyers come
To sweep the clouds of fire,
The trembling mother from her home,
Her children and their sire;
Then thou, bright spirit, Charity,
Shall gather round thy throng;
And pale oppression cling to thee,
Thou loveliest child of song

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of December last, a Plan for a Peace Establishment of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of December last requesting the President of the United States "to communicate a plan for a peace establishment of the Navy of the United States,' I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy, which contains the plan required.

In presenting this plan to the consideration of Congress, I avail myself of the occasion, to make some remarks on it, which the importance of the subject requires, and experience justifies.

If a system of universal and permanent peace could be established, or if, in war, the belligerent parties would respect the rights of neutral powers, we should have no occasion for a navy or an army. The expense and dangers of such establishments might be avoided. The history of all ages proves that this cannot be presumed; on the contrary, that at least one half of every century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and desolating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period, to which a rational calculation may be extended. And as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, whenever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of our cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow citizens, which was seized and confiscated, or destroyed, by the belligerent parties, in the wars of the French revolution, and of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our Government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe, and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no objects of ambition to gratify; the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power. And if, in any European wars, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in almost every stage of, and by every party to, those wars. To these encroachments and injuries, our regard for peace was finally forced to yield.

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from the St Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and in many parts, with a strong, imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where the population was most dense, the pressure was comparatively light; but there was scarcely an harbor or city, on any of our great inlets, which could be considered secure. New York and Philadelphia were eminently exposed, the then existing works not being sufficient for their protection. The same remark is applicable, in a certain extent, to the cities eastward of the former; and as to the condition of the whole country southward of the latter, the events which marked the war are too recent to require detail. Our armies and navy signalized themselves in every quarter where they had occasion to meet their gallant foe, and the militia voluntarily flew to their aid, with a patriotism, and fought with a bravery, which exalted the reputation of their government and country, and which did them the highest honor. In whatever direction the enemy chose to move with their squadrons and to land their troops, our fortifications, where they existed, presented but little obstacle to them. They passed those works without difficulty. Their squadrons in fact annoyed our whole coast, not of the sea only, but every bay and great river thro' out its whole extent. In entering those inlets and sailing up them with a small force, the effect was disastrous, since it never failed to draw out the whole population on each side, and to keep it in the field while the squadron remained there. The expense attending this species of defence, with the exposure of the inhabitants, and the waste of property, may readily be conceived.

The occurrences which preceded the war, and those which attended it, were alike replete with useful instruction as to our future policy. Those which mark the first epoch, demonstrate clearly, that, in the wars of other powers, we can rely only on force for the protection of our neutral rights. Those of the second demonstrate, with equal certainty, that, in any war in which we may be engaged hereafter, with a strong naval power, the expense, waste, and other calamities, attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be defended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

Two great objects are therefore to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: The first, to prevent war, so far as it may be practicable: the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence, the subject of defence becomes intimately connected, in all its parts, in war and in peace, for the land and at sea. No government will be disposed, in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared, and resolved, to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that Congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted, and terminated, digested, and made provision for, the defence of our country, and support of its rights, in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our navy, to a prescribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, and wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works, both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction that by hastening their completion I should render the best service to my country, and give the most effectual support to our free republican system of government that my humble faculties would admit of that I have devoted so much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy, since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of your next session.

The navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument. Justice will always have great weight in the cabinets of Europe; but, in long and destructive wars, exigencies often occur which press so vitally on them, that, unless the argument of force is brought to its aid, it will be disregarded. Our land forces will always perform their duty in the event of war; but they must perform it on the land. Our navy is the arm which must be principally relied on for the annoyance of the commerce of the enemy, and for the protection of our own; and also, by the co-operation with land forces, for the defence of the country. Capable of moving in any and every direction, it possesses the faculty, even when remote from our coast, of extending its aid to every interest on which the security and welfare of our Union depend. Annoying the commerce of the enemy, and menacing, in turn, its coast, provided the force on each side is nearly equally balanced, it will draw its squadrons from our own; and, in case of invasion from a powerful adversary, by a land and naval force, which is always to be anticipated, and ought to be provided against, our navy may, by like co-operation with our land forces, render essential aid in protecting our interior from incursion and depredation.

The great object, in the event of war, is to stop the enemy at the coast. If this is done, our cities, and whole interior, will be secure. For the accomplishment of this object, our fortifications must be principally relied on. By placing strong works near the mouths of our great inlets, in such positions as to command the entrances into them, as may be done in many instances, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for ships to pass them, especially if other precautions, and particularly that of steam-batteries, are resorted to, in their aid. In the wars between other powers, into which we may be drawn, in support of our neutral rights, it cannot be doubted that this defence would be adequate to the purpose intended by it; nor can it be doubted, that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea, may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides, near the capes, as we are now doing, at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, and connecting those works together by chains, whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam-batteries, the passage up the river would be rendered impracticable. This guard would also tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers emptying into it; as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force behind; since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam-batteries, behind the works, might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as naval forces that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and to give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia, and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a peace establishment of our Navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to submit these remarks on the whole subject. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan 30. 1824.

[DOCUMENTS TO BE CONTINUED]

VARIETY.

CATACOMBS OF KIEV.

At the Monastery of Kiev, are the famous Catacombs which so many thousands of infatuated people in the Russian Empire go on foot to visit every year. The preparation for descending this repository of the dead, was more solemn than the scene itself, for the monk accompanying us related such incredible and ridiculous stories of the saints whose relics lay there, that we must have had a common share of credulity to have believed them. Every person going down into these vaults purchases a wax taper, and having lighted it, in solemn silence follows the monk, who as he conducts the visitors through these vaulted sepulchres of the dead, opens the coffin lid, unfolds the shroud, and tells the name of the Saint enshrined in that repository. no part of the body is to be seen, of course the flesh is all wasted, and the bones only remain perfect, from having been completely kept from the air; the face and hands commonly covered with gold or silver tisue, or brocade, or some kind of silk, a cap is placed on the head, of the same material. The coffins are generally of cypress wood, but some of massive silver, very richly engraved. There are two or three handsome little chapels in these subterraneous passages, built by some of their saints, and consecrated for their hours of private devotions. Several cells are shown, where they say monks, in a vow of penance, have had themselves walled up, and only a little window left, at which they received their daily bread and water, and there remained until their deaths; in one of the cells are the 12 masons who built the church, and then entered as monks into the monastery. In another place are shown the body, or rather the head and shoulders, of a man stuck in the ground; in a vow of penance he dug a hole, in which he placed himself, standing with his hands by his side, and then had the hole filled, so that only his head, and a little below his shoulders could be seen; here he lived (*some say*) *fifteen years*, having food and drink brought him, and a lamp constantly burning by his side; they still allow him a lamp, which burns day and night continually, though he has been dead six or seven hundred years; this, however, they can well afford to do, as he brings a considerable share of the riches of the convent. The cap he wears is supposed to work miracles, and restore the sick; accordingly hundreds come to visit St. Antonio, and wear his cap, which is frequently the undoubted means of restoring health, though not in the way that enthusiasm and credulity imagine, but by the simple process of being the cause of their taking unusual exercise in the open air, and exercising also a temperance not habitual to them. I should not omit to mention that St. Antonio is said to sink a little lower in the ground every year, and that the world is to be at an end by the time he entirely disappears. Amongst the wonders which they relate, this can scarcely be classed as the greatest, and if time in its mighty changes does not annihilate the Monastery of Pestcherskey, St. Antonio will probably not disappear, while he continues so instrumental to the well doing of his brethren.

Having so particularly mentioned the merits of this saint, let me do justice to the others also, and state, that all have their votaries, and that money lay scattered in every coffin, as if the golden age had returned, and man no longer continued to heap sordid gold, or required its aid to help him to the comforts of life. It is reckoned that from sixty to a hundred thousand pilgrims, from all parts of the Russian empire, visit the monastery at Kiev in one year; and the revenue the monks derive from the sale of wax candles, is alone sufficient to furnish food for the establishment.

[*Mrs. Holderness' Travels in Russia.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Whoever makes a trial of matrimony, and experiences in a wife as I have, the value of plain good sense, warm affections, and a practical knowledge of business, will agree with me in advising young men to keep clear of flirting with unripe girls of sixteen. However their beauty, vivacity, and youth may charm the senses, it is all a delusion, and the end is always miserable enough. The rose of the cheek soon fades away, and is gone like the early dew; gay and lively spirits, with the enchanting graces of figure and movement, sink under the touch of disease, and are lost entirely in a few fleeting years. Mark this, my fair countywomen, and be studious to lay in such a stock of useful knowledge, such refinements of the mind, and such stores of good nature, as will bind the hearts of your husbands to you, as "with hooks of steel," when those attractions have flown, which at first may have influenced them too much.

Ah, me! these women, so like unto Angels, so full of allurements, so——but

"Who hath not felt how feebly words essay,
To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray!"

What I was going to say is, women are very dangerous creatures; and I advise all young men, since it is natural and proper to love, and consequently, natural and proper to marry, to be very careful whom and what they are enamoured with. The time will come—I am not going to say since the hey-day in my blood is over, that matrimony is the sepulchre of love, for I know quite the contrary; but the time will come in every man's life, when the heart, "and the understanding also," will call for more substantial enjoyment than can be found in faded beauty, and the stale, and worn out arts of fashionable pleasing. I can find no objection to the just admiration of the beauties of "the human face divine;" and indeed, I should avoid the man, as a dangerous companion, who can look upon beauty without emotion, especially when the qualities of the heart and mind, are also worthy of admiration. But a beautiful face, and a weak head; a brilliant appearance, and a depraved heart, those may love who can: my taste lies another way.

Very few young ladies trouble themselves with reflection; and a still smaller number make any use of opportunity for improving their minds substantially, before they number eighteen or twenty years. Juvenile employments and pleasures—cards, dress, and dancing, together with making love, "and all that sort of thing," consume one third of this short life, before sober sense has time to rouse herself, and urge her momentous claims: and consequently it is very rare that a girl is marriageable before she is twenty-two or twenty-three years old. That preparation for the active duties of life; the forming of such habits and tastes as will render a wife and a mother respectable and happy, do not enter into the thoughts of gay and trifling girls. It is therefore utter nonsense for them to marry while the mind is yet in its infancy, ignorant even of what is necessary to personal health, and still more a stranger to the trials and hazards of the nursery, and which must be met with the patience, the tenderness, and the skill of mature years.

Of what worth is the love of a little girl? Can a man of sense and reflection please himself with the thought that he is preferred and admired, no one knows why? Really the converse and the love of a plain sensible woman, independent of the advantages which mature years in a companion are likely to secure, is worth more in one moment, than "a whole eternity" of puerile fondness. I am not combating the sentiment that early marriages best promote happiness, for I believe in it. The question to be settled is, at what period should men and women be esteemed old. Some women are young at twenty, and men at 25. I cannot answer for other parents, but the young man who persuades my daughter out of my arms before she is 19 or 20, must be a very pleasing, kind, good hearted fellow. If there is any thing pure and holy in human affections, it can be found in the love that warms the heart of a father and a daughter; and when it is broken and placed upon other objects, let no son yield to the demand with due consideration, and nature hallow the event with her warmest, holiest tears.

LARA

Character of a Bachelor.—Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes, "His heart and temper were originally good—his religious opinions were, I fear, unsettled and fluctuating; but the primary cause that so much genius, taste, benevolence and prosperity did not diffuse or produce more happiness, was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which all happy connections excluded him.

"Tavern company, and bachelor circles make men gross, callous and awkward; in short, disqualify them for superior female society.—The more heart old bachelors of this class have, the more absurd and insignificant they grow in the long run: for when infirmity comes on, and fame and business lose their attractions, they must needs have somebody to love and trust, and they become the dupes of wretched toad-eaters, and slaves to designing housekeepers."

Remedy for the Hydrophobia.—The following interesting notice of the discovery of a means to prevent that dreadful disease so frequently consequent upon the bite of a mad dog, says the New-York Gazette, is a translation from a German paper of the 2d of November last:—

"All caustic alkalies have, in consequence of the numerous and repeated experiments of Messrs. Von Redi, Fontani, Soderer Von Wuthwehr, and others, been found to possess the property of rendering altogether harmless, the poison of the bite of a mad dog. The wound must be well washed, as soon as it can be procured, with *ley*, which however must not be stronger than can be borne in the mouth. If it be stronger than this, it has the effect of drawing the edges of the wound together, and preventing the ley from being applied to the bottom of the wound, where it might meet with, and neutralize the poison."

"It is astonishing," adds the above mentioned paper, "that this, so simple a remedy, should not have been before discovered, and were it published in all the schools and academies of medicine, it would have the effect of saving many valuable lives."

MORAL.

A CHRISTIAN.

"Sir JOHN MASON, on his death bed, said, "I have lived to see five princes, and have been privy counsellor to four of them; I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learnt this, after so many years experience—that *seriousness* is the greatest wisdom, *temperance* the best physic, and a *good conscience* the best estate. And, were I to live, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel.

Consolation.—The life of man on earth is doomed to be clouded with various evils. Throughout all ranks the afflicted form a considerable proportion of the human race; and even they who have a title to be called prosperous, are in some periods of their life obliged to drink from the cup of bitterness. The christian religion is particularly entitled to our regard, by accommodating itself with great tenderness to this distressed condition of mankind. It is not to be considered merely as an authoritative system of precepts. The same voice which enjoins our duty, utters the words of consolation and relief to mankind, under their temporal and spiritual distresses.

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind—beauty and wit, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a season; but age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humor; and in that gloomy time which is apointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

Simplicity never appears more lovely than when it sheds its soft lustre on the female sex. She will probably make the most happy, who, reared in seclusion, is the genuine child of simplicity, and whose spotless mind has never received an unfavorable impression from the follies of a fashionable world.

The triumph of woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband, and it can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.